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both in climate and in readjusting and rebuilding of the earth's crust, be due to causes brought about by our solar system having reached one or the other termini of the great ellipse around which he is whirling his company of planets, meteors, planetoids, secondary planets and comets, as our extreme yearly seasons are caused by similar positions of the earth with reference to the path it travels around the sun.[7]

Glacial Deposits in Pine River Valley, Colorado.

Albert B. Reagan.

The table flats at Florida, east of Durango, Colo., on the Denver & Rio Grande railway, on east across Pine river to beyond Spring creek, at La Boca, on that railroad—in fact, the whole area from the bluff mesas west of Durango to the bluff mesas beyond Spring creek to the eastward, in a curve running to the northeast of Durango, bending far to the southward and southeastward—is covered heavily with glacial drift, though the country rocks project above it in points, ridges and buttes in many places. The mesas southwest of Ignacio are also covered with glacial boulders and other glacial material. How much farther the glacier extended is unknown to the writer.

A little northeast of Durango, in the Animas valley, there are heavy morainic deposits,[1] associated with extensive outwash deposits. The same phenomenon appears on the Florida above and in the vicinity of the station of the same name. At Oxford the outwash material, loess, etc., is ten feet deep, superimposed on a bed of boulders often from ten to twenty feet in depth. West of Ignacio the outwash material butts up against the mesas, being often twenty feet thick in the valleys. At Ignacio and at the Southern Ute boarding school, a mile to the northward, the outwash upper till-loess-adobe clay is from five to ten feet deep back from the mesa's edge of the first bench. Immediately underneath this is from five to twenty-five feet of boulders, underlain in places with lower till. At La Boca only outwash material was seen, there often forty feet thick as is shown in the valley cuts of the present washes. Three miles north of the present Indian school on Pine river the stream has cut completely through the debris, which here shows no lower till, but twenty-five feet of boulders, on which is superimposed outwash till and loess. The bench west of the Indian boarding school, to which a part of the school lands extend, is 100 feet above Pine river in elevation, but at no place in the slopes from the river to its crest was the original rock shown. On top of the bench is five feet of adobe, beneath which is twenty-five feet of boulders, beneath which is till to an unknown thickness. At Bayfield, ten miles north of Ignacio, the outwash material is of immense thickness, overlying boulders, while to the southeast of that city, over a small ridge of jutting country rock buttes, is a pocket of glacial deposits of a similar nature. Also from Bayfield northward on Pine river for many miles outwash material is very conspicuous; the valley fillings seem to be composed wholly of it.

The glaciers that made these deposits seemed to have two or more centers.

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[7] Reagan; Causes of the glacial period: Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci; and Sunspot, vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 13-30; January, 1916.

[1] See Atwood; Prof. Paper 95, B, pp. 14, 15.

The glacier in the vicinity of Durango seems to have come down the Animas river channel. The rest of the glaciers seem to have had their origin in the lake country above the junction of Vallecieto creek with Pine river in the high peaks of the San Juan range. Rushing downward from the heights, they seemed to have had a collecting basin in the Vallecieto district of the upper Pine, now a magnificent valley from a mile to several miles wide and several miles in length, blocked in by mountains and ridges which rise 1,000 feet above the valley floor, now the summer resorts of the Millers, Boyls and Kilpatricks. Here the glacier pushed southward, spreading out both eastward and westward into a huge fan as it reached the valley flats, even crawling over the lower ridges of the foothills and beginning to spread extensively before reaching the latitude of Bayfield. At this writing the writer cannot say whether the Spring creek glacier was a branch of the Pine river glacier, or was produced from another glacier center in the same mountains. This much is sure: At La Boca they formed a continuous ice sheet and the outwash material coalesce.

As the boulders overlie the mesas south of Ignacio, it would seem that they were carried there when the glacier was higher and more extensive than when it deposited the great boulder deposits in the lower benches at Oxford, northeast of Durango, at Ignacio, and in the lower valley of the river near the latter place. Whether two glacial stages are here represented could not be determined with the data obtained.

Since glacial times the river and confluences have cut entirely through the drift at most places all the way to bedrock, and have also widened out a very considerable inner valley flood plain.

Plague Among Chickens in Central Iowa During the Summer of 1918.

ALBERT B. REAGAN.

While the writer was visiting friends in Story, Jasper and Polk counties, Iowa, in the summer of 1918, it was noticed that the chickens had a very peculiar disease. All the chickens were more or less sick with cholera symptoms, but those which were affected the most were the young chickens. These would probably be looking all right, when suddenly they would begin to droop. After an hour or so, or in some cases a day or more, they would become erratic and fidgety. They would then hold their wings out from their bodies and gradually straighten up as they trembled from head to foot; and in many cases examined, the skin became puffed up and much distended from the rest of the flesh with a sort of gas, so that one could see through the puffed skin like looking through an inflated bladder. As the inflating proceeded the sufferer gradually tipped more and more backward, till in many cases it finally fell over backward and died.

The acting was so singular that the writer went to investigating the disease to find out the cause. It was soon found that it was the food they were getting that was killing them. These were the findings:

1. Chickens fed on anything but corn did not get sick.
2. Chickens fed on two-year-old corn did not get sick.